The boys reading in Secondary and Primary schools are distributed as follows according to the community to which they belong :— 871

Hindus	...	24,321
Muslims	...	38,513
Sikhs	...	2,495
Christians	...	53
Others	...	1,123
Budhists	...	160

The Muslims have got the largest number of pupils at schools while the Hindus come next. The most surprising sign of the times is the small number of Budhist students. The girl students by communities stand as under :—

Rajputs	...	335
Non-Rajputs	...	5,447
Muslims	...	4,311
Sikhs	...	661
Christians	...	13
Others	...	40

The girls education in the State being still in its infancy the number of girl students of each community which is daily on the increase is most encouraging. It is no little satisfaction to note that Rajputs and Muslims who hold very conservative views on female education are gradually shedding their old prejudices. The number of depressed classes' girls is, however, low in the State schools and special scholarships are necessary to attract them. The number of students is highest in the lower classes and steadily declines as we proceed to higher classes, this being a case of 'many are called but few are chosen'. When we remember that in 1921 the number of girl students was 538 in State schools and 151 in private schools, the total of 10,807 students in 1931 is an achievement worthy of any Government. The number of Muslim students similarly has risen from 11,804 in 1976 to 42,971 in 1987-88 which does not include students at Normal schools or in technical institutes. Not content with this phenomenal advance the State has sanctioned a separate Inspector exclusively to look after Muslim education but this new phase in the growth of Muslim education falls within the province of my successor and it would be inadvisable to encroach on the ground to be covered at the next Census.

The number of students sent up for the Matriculation examination was 1,175 of which 527 passed the test. The number of girl students appearing from the Jammu and Srinagar High schools was 4 only. The Jammu school scored cent. per cent. while the fate of the Srinagar High school is not known. It is, however, too early to judge of female education by University results.

The total expenditure incurred on education in the State came to Rs. 668,851-1-2 for the Kashmir Province in 1987-88 and to Rs. 414,808 for the Jammu Province in 1986-87. The amount budgetted for girls' education stood at Rs. 296,696. The grants-in-aid have been liberally revised while communal and general scholarships have also increased.

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378. Miscellaneous.—The prospects of teachers have been improved during the decade. The organisation was also improved by the introduction of teachers' [1]

[1 [Errata : read "our"; cf. errata sheet p. 330, category 116 -- Analyst]

874 diary, improved syllabus, class libraries and tutorial system. Dramas were staged
875 and lantern lectures arranged. The boyscout movement is flourishing. Teachers' associations have been started. *Panchayat* system has been started in Secondary schools to enable boys to settle small disputes among themselves. Vigilance societies have been started to discourage bad habits and help in preserving discipline. The teaching of practical agriculture has been introduced in certain schools while in most of the schools small gardens are laid out and elementary lessons on plant life and agriculture are given practically. The physical health and moral growth of the students is well looked after. In some schools in the remote hilly tracts of the Jammu Province the experiment of co-education is being tried with success.

872 The girls' education is controlled by a Chief Inspectress with two subordinate Inspectresses. His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur was pleased to announce on the occasion of the auspicious birth of the Heir-Apparent the introduction of compulsory education for girls in the municipalities and notified areas and arrangements are almost complete to bring the scheme into operation. Compulsory education for boys already stands sanctioned for such places. The leading members of all communities are evincing a keen interest in furthering female education as is evidenced by the number of girl students of different communities. The teachresses are usually trained and steps are being taken to train others either at the Training schools within the State and outside or at the Teachers' classes started at Jammu and Srinagar centres, which are convened once a week. The curriculum is being liberalised. The Girl Guide movement is afoot and is receiving the enthusiastic support of the teachresses. Games among girls are being encouraged though some difficulty is felt due to location of schools in rented buildings where good and secure play-grounds do not exist. This will, however, vanish automatically as soon as rented buildings are replaced by Government buildings.

279. Private Educational Effort.—Something has already been said about aided schools and Maktabs and Pathshalas. Full details of institutions run by public bodies are not available but so far as is known the public is doing its bit in the expansion of education. The Muslims, for instance, maintain several schools both secondary and primary. Similarly the Arya Samaj is not behind hand in the work and maintains some schools for boys and girls and helps widows in learning arts that fetch a livelihood. The Sikhs are also pushing the cause of education by providing scholarships and boarding houses to students. The Missions are perhaps the most advanced in this respect. The activities of the Church Missionary Society in Kashmir during the decade 1921-30 are thus given by the Reverend Canon C. E. Tyndale-Biscoe, M. A.—"The Church Missionary Society maintains a number of schools for boys in Srinagar, including a boarding house for those who come from the Frontiers, and a boy High school in Anantnag. There is also a girls' High school, under the management of Miss Mallinson, in Srinagar. The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society maintains two girls' schools in Srinagar, and until recently, one in Anantnag". The particulars of boys' school as given by him include two High schools and two Middle schools and two Primary schools. The total number of students admitted was 6,807 while those who matriculated numbered 287. The physical health of the students is properly looked after and students are encouraged to render social service. In Anantnag for instance, the boys of the C. M. S. school are the Fire Brigade of the town and attend every fire with the engine which the Head Master persuaded the citizens to purchase. In the Jammu city there is an Anglo-Vernacular school run by the Church of Scotland Mission which is doing useful educational work.

871 **280. Correlation of Census Literates with Departmental Returns.**—The
212 number of students in the Secondary schools and Colleges stands at 25,713, of which 21,609 are boys and 4,104 girls. An average student generally joins the first middle class in his eleventh year which means that the returns of age-group 10-15 and 15-20 should bear some correspondence to the above figures. The number of literate males and females recorded in these two groups comes to 24,7[illegible] males and 3,203 females. The difference is quite trivial, there being a